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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Plaintiff,

vs.

TRACY ANN NELSON (1),
RICARDO GOMEZ (2),
Defendants.

Case No. 07CR3271-WQH

MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT OF
MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY

DATE: May 19, 2008
TIME: 2:00 p.m.

I.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

On October 6, 2007, Border Patrol Agent Rubio was working the primary inspection lane at State Route 94 checkpoint in Jamul, California. At approximately 2:00 p.m., while Agent Rubio was conducting routine inspection, he approached a Silver Sedan driven by a female (allegedly Co-Defendant Tracy Nelson), accompanied by a male passenger (allegedly Defendant Ricardo Gomez).

Agent Rubio commenced a colloquy with the vehicle occupants for the purpose of ascertaining their legal status. After further questions, Agent Rubio decided to look in the

1 vehicle trunk. He lifted the trunk lid and allegedly observed two individuals in the trunk. As
2 Agent Rubio was in the process of contacting another Agent to advise him of this
3 development, the driver stepped on the gas and left the checkpoint.
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5 Subsequent attempts by Border Patrol to apprehend the vehicle were initially
6 unsuccessful. This information was apparently disseminated to other Border Patrol employees
7 and Agent Rubio terminated pursuit of the vehicle and traveled back to the checkpoint.
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9 Subsequently, Border Patrol Agent Constance observed the subject vehicle turn south
10 onto Proctor Valley Road. Agent Constance eventually lost sight of the vehicle as well.

11 Eventually, two other Border Patrol Agents, Serrato and Vasquez, located the vehicle at
12 the North end of Echo Valley Road as it was attempting to back out of a residential driveway.
13 These Agents stopped behind the vehicle and obtained information from San Diego Sector
14 Communications that the vehicle was registered to Tracy Nelson. The Agents determined that
15 the two occupants matched the description by Agent Rubio from the checkpoint. The trunk of
16 the vehicle was searched but was found to be empty. Still later, Border Patrol Agent LeNoir
17 arrived and received information from two nearby residents that they had observed a male
18 passenger open the trunk of the vehicle and two individuals exit the trunk. The local residents
19 provided information on the direction of travel of the two people who had gotten out of the
20 trunk. Eventually, the Border Patrol Agents located two individuals hiding in a house that was
21 under construction. These individuals were arrested as were Nelson and Gomez. The four of
22 them were transported back to the Border Patrol checkpoint in Jamul where Agent Rubio
23 allegedly identified Nelson and Gomez as the driver and passenger of the vehicle, which by
24 then had been identified as a Silver Hyundai.
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28 Nelson and Gomez were charged with a violation of 8 U.S.C. §1324.

1 II.

2 **MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY**

3 Defendant moves for discovery that is not limited to those items that the prosecutor
4 knows of, but rather includes all discovery listed below that is in custody, control, care, or
5 knowledge of any “closely related investigative (or other) agencies” under the United States v.
6 Bryan, 868 F.2d 1032 (9th Cir.), cert. denied, 493 U.S. 858 (1989):

7
8 (1) **The Defendant’s Statements.** Under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16 (a) (1) (A) the
9 defendant is entitled to disclosure of all copies of any written or recorded statements made by
10 the defendant; the substance of any statements made by the defendant which the government
11 intends to offer in evidence at trial; any recorded testimony of the defendant before the grand
12 jury; any response by the defendant to interrogation; the substance of any oral statements
13 which the government intends to introduce at trial; and any written summaries of the
14 defendant’s oral statements contained in the handwritten notes of the government agents; any
15 response to any Miranda warnings which may have been given to the defendant (see United
16 States v. McElroy, 697 F.2d 459 (2d Cir. 1982)); and any other statements by the defendant
17 that are discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(A). This includes but is not limited to
18 statements made during the execution of the search warrants herein. The Advisory Committee
19 Notes as well as the 1991 amendments to Rule 16 make it clear that the Government must
20 reveal all the defendant’s statements, whether oral or written regardless of whether the
21 Government intends to introduce those statements;

22 (2) **Arrest Reports, Notes and Dispatch Tapes.** The defendant also specifically
23 requests that all arrest reports, notes and dispatch or any other tapes that relate to the
24 circumstances surrounding his arrest, the searches, or any questioning, if such reports have not
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1 already been produced in their entirety, be turned over to him. This request includes, but is
 2 not limited to, any rough notes, records, reports, transcripts or other documents in which
 3 statements of the defendant or any other discoverable material is contained. This is all
 4 discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(A) and Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).
 5 See also United States v. Johnson, 525 F.2d 999 (2d Cir. 1975), cert. denied, 424 U.S. 920
 6 (1976); United States v. Lewis, 511 F. 2d 798 (D.C. Cir. 1975); United States v. Pilnick, 267
 7 F. Supp. 791 (S.D.N.Y. 1967); Loux v. United States, 389 F.2d 911 (9th Cir.), cert. denied,
 8 393 U.S. 867 (1968). Arrest reports, investigator's notes, memos from arresting officers,
 9 dispatch tapes, sworn statements, and prosecution reports pertaining to the defendant are
 10 available under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(B) and (C), Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2 and 12(I);

13 (3) **Reports of Scientific Tests or Examinations.** Pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P.
 14 16(D), defendant requests the reports of all tests and examinations conducted upon the
 15 evidence in this case, including but not limited to, the scientific chemical testing done upon
 16 any drugs seized in this case to determine if it was indeed an illegal substance, and any
 17 fingerprint testing done upon any evidence seized in this case, that it within the possession,
 18 custody, or control of the government, the existence of which is known, or by the exercise of
 19 due diligence may become known, to the attorney for the government, and which are material
 20 to the preparation of the defense or are intended for use by the government as evidence in
 21 chief at the trial;

24 (4) **Brady Material.** The defendant requests all documents, statements, agent's
 25 reports, and tangible evidence favorable to the defendant on the issue of guilt and/or which
 26 affects the credibility of the government's case. Impeachment as well as exculpatory evidence
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falls within Brady's definition of evidence favorable to the accused. United States v. Bagley, 473 U.S. 667 (1985); United States v. Agurs, 427 U.S. 97 (1976);

5. **Any Information that May Result in a Lower Sentence under the United States Sentencing Guidelines (U.S.S.G.).** As discussed above, this information is discoverable under Brady v. Maryland, 373 U.S. 83 (1963). This request includes any cooperation or attempted cooperation by the defendant, as well as any information that could affect any base offense level or specific offense characteristic under Chapter Two of the U.S.S.G. Also included in this request is any information relevant to a Chapter Three adjustment, a determination of the defendant's criminal history, or any other application of U.S.S.G.;

(6) **The Defendant's Prior Record.** Evidence of prior record is available under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(B);

(7) **Any Proposed 404 (b) Evidence.** Evidence of prior similar acts is discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(C) and Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) and 609. In addition, under Fed. R. Evid. 404 (b), "upon request of the accused, the prosecution...shall provide reasonable notice in advance of trial...of the general nature..." of any evidence the government proposes to introduce under Fed. R. Evid. 404(b) at trial. The defendant requests that such notice be given three weeks before trial in order to give the defense time to adequately investigate and prepare for trial;

(8) **Evidence Seized.** Evidence seized as a result of any search, either warrantless or with a warrant, is discoverable under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(1)(C).

(9) **Request for Preservation of Evidence.** The defendant specifically requests that all dispatch tapes or any other physical evidence that may be destroyed, lost, or otherwise

1 put out of the possession, custody, or care of the government and which relate to the arrest or
2 the events leading to the arrest in this case be preserved. This request includes, but is not
3 limited to, any samples used to run any scientific tests, any narcotics or other drugs, and any
4 evidence seized from any third party. It is requested that the government be ordered to
5 question all the agencies and individuals involved in the prosecution and investigation of this
6 case to determine if such evidence exists, and if it does exist, to inform those parties to
7 preserve any such evidence;
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10 (10) **Tangible Objects.** The defense requests, under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16(a)(2)(C),
11 the opportunity to inspect and copy as well as test, if necessary, all other documents and
12 tangible objects, including photographs, books, papers, documents, photographs, of building
13 or places or copies of portions thereof which are material to the defense or intended for use in
14 the government's case-in-chief, or were obtained from or belong to the defendant;
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16 (11) **Evidence of Bias or Motive to Lie.** The defendant requests any evidence that
17 any prospective government witness is biased or prejudiced against the defendant, or has a
18 motive to falsify or distort his or her testimony. Pennsylvania v. Ritchie, 480 U.S. 39 (1987);
19 United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d 1197 (9th Cir. 1988), cert. denied, 489 U.S. 1032 (1989);
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21 (12) **Impeachment Evidence.** The defendant requests any evidence that any
22 prospective government witness has engaged in any criminal act, whether or not resulting in a
23 conviction, and whether any witness has made a statement favorable to the defendant. See,
24 Fed. R. Evid. 608, 609, and 613. Such evidence is discoverable under Brady v. Maryland, 373
25 U.S. 83 (1963). See United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d 1197 (9th Cir. 1988) (witness' prior
26 record); Thomas v. United States, 343 F.2d 49 (9th Cir. 1965) (evidence that detracts from
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witnesses' credibility). This includes criminal records of co-defendants and co-conspirators, whether indicted or not, U.S. v. Curry, 278 F. Supp. 508 (N.D.III, 1967);

(13) **Evidence of Criminal Investigation of Any Government Witness.** The defendant requests any evidence that any prospective witness is under investigation by federal, state or local authorities for any criminal conduct. United States v. Chitty, 760 F.2d 425 (2d Cir.), cert. denied, 474 U.S. 945 (1985);

(14) **Evidence Affecting Perception, Recollection, Ability to Communicate, or Truth Telling.** The defense requests any evidence, including any medical or psychiatric report or evaluation, tending to show that any prospective witness' ability to perceive, remember, communicate, or tell the truth is impaired; and any evidence that a witness has ever used narcotics or other controlled substance, or has ever been an alcoholic. United States v. Strifler, 851 F.2d 1197 (9th Cir. 1988); Chavis v. North Carolina, 637 F. 2d 213, 224 (4th Cir. 1980);

(15) **Witness Addresses.** The defendant requests the name and last known address of each prospective government witness. See United States v. Napue, 834 F.2d 1311 (7th Cir. 1987); United States v. Tucker, 716 F.2d 576 (9th Cir. 1983); United States v. Cook, 608 F.2d 1175, 1181 (9th Cir. 1979) (defense has equal right to talk to witnesses), cert. denied, 444 U.S. 1034 (1980). The defendant also requests the name and last known address of every witness to the crime or crimes charged (or any overt acts committed in furtherance thereof) who will not be called as a government witness. United States v. Cadet, 727 F.2d 1453 (9th Cir. 1984);

(16) **Name of Witnesses Favorable to the Defendant.** The defendant requests the name of any witness who made an arguably favorable statement concerning the defendant or

1 who could not identify him or who was unsure of his identity, or participation in the crime
 2 charged. This request includes but is not limited to statements by witnesses which do not
 3 mention this defendant. Jackson v. Wainwright, 390 F.2d 288(5th Cir. 1968); Chavis v. North
 4 Carolina, 637 f. 2D 213, 223 (4th Cir. 1980); Jones V. Jago, 575 F.2d 1164, 1168 (6th Cir),
 5 cert. denied, 439 U.S. 883 (1978); Hudson v. Blackburn, 601 F. 2d 785 (5th Cir. 1979), cert.
 6 denied, 444 U.S. 1086 (1980);

8 (17) **Statements Relevant to the Defense.** The defendant requests disclosure of any
 9 statement that may be “relevant to any possible defense or contention” that he might assert.
 10 United States v. Bailleaux, 685 F.2d 1105 (9th Cir. 1982);

12 (18) **Jencks Act Material.** The defense requests all material to which defendant is
 13 entitled pursuant to the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C Section 3500, reasonably in advance of trial,
 14 including dispatch tapes. A verbal acknowledgment that “rough” notes constitutes an accurate
 15 account of the witnesses’ interview is sufficient for the report or notes to qualify as a
 16 statement under Section 3500(e)(1). Campbell v. United States, 373 U.S. 487, 490-92 (1963).
 17 In United States v. Boshell, 952 F. 2d 1101 (9th Cir. 1991), the Ninth Circuit held that when an
 18 agent goes over interview notes with the subject of the interview the notes are then subject to
 19 the Jencks Act. The defense requests pre-trial production of Jencks material to expedite cross-
 20 examination and to avoid lengthy recesses during trial;

23 (19) **Giglio Information.** Pursuant to Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972),
 24 the defendant requests all statements and/or promises, express or implied, made to any
 25 government witnesses, in exchange for their testimony in this case, and all other information
 26 which could arguably be used for the impeachment of any government witnesses;
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1 (20) **Personnel Records of Government Officers Involved in the Investigation,**
2 **Interview, or Analysis.** The defendant requests all citizen complaints and other related
3 internal affairs documents involving any of the law enforcement officers who were involved in
4 the investigation, arrest and interrogation of defendant, pursuant to Pitchess v. Superior Court,
5 11 Cal. 3d 531, 539 (1974). Because of the sensitive nature of these documents, defense
6 counsel will not be able to procure them from any other source;
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8 (21) **Government Examination of Law Enforcement Personnel Files.** Defendant
9 requests that the government examine the personnel files and any other files within its
10 custody, care or control, or which could be obtained by the government, for all testifying
11 witnesses, including testifying officers. Defendant requests that these files be reviewed by the
12 government attorney for evidence of perjurious conduct or other like dishonesty, or any other
13 material relevant to impeachment, or any information that is exculpatory, pursuant to its duty
14 under United States v. Henthorn, 931 F.2d 29 (9th Cir. 1991). The obligation to examine files
15 arises by virtue of the defense making a demand for their review: the Ninth Circuit in
16 Henthorn remanded for in camera review of the agents' files because the government failed to
17 examine the files of agents who testified at trial. This Court should therefore order the
18 government to review all such files for all testifying witnesses and turn over any material
19 relevant to impeachment or that is exculpatory to defendant prior to trial. Defendant
20 specifically requests that the prosecutor, not law enforcement officers, review the files in this
21 case. The duty to review the files, under Henthorn, should be the prosecutor's and not the
22 officers'. Only the prosecutor has the legal knowledge and ethical obligations to fully comply
23 with this request.
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(22) **Notice of evidence for Pretrial Motion purposes.** Defendant moves the court to require the government to give notice of all evidence it intends to use in its case in chief which may arguably be subject to a pretrial motion to suppress. FRCrP 12(d)(2).

(23) **Continuing Order.** Defendant moves this Court to Order that all discovery orders entered be continuing orders to disclose requiring the government to provide Defendant with all discoverable information as soon as such information becomes available to the government.

Date: April 30, 2008

Respectfully submitted,

s/Donald A. Nunn
Donald A. Nunn,
Attorney for Defendant RICARDO GOMEZ

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, Donald A. Nunn declare that:

I am, and was at the time of service of the papers herein referred to, over the age of 18 years and not a party to this action; and I am employed in the County of San Diego, California. My business address is 13426 Community Road. Poway, California.

I caused to be served by electronic mail on April 30, 2008:

**MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO COMPEL DISCOVERY**

to the following:

- **Elizabeth Barros**
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- **U S Attorney CR**
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s/Donald A. Nunn
Donald A. Nunn,
Attorney for Defendant RICARDO GOMEZ